

the surface of the ice until they were warmed into activity by the sun, when they were eaten by a tree swallow, (*Iridoprocne bicolor*), which swooped repeatedly to within a few inches of the ice. By late afternoon, when all the ice had melted, large windrows and rafts of lifeless pupae and adults collected in eddies and shallow embayments around the shore.

Owing to the tendency of an entire age-group of midges to emerge at about the same time, there exists a strong likelihood that the local population of this economically important midge sustained a severe reduction. A few observations made at about the same time for the next two or three years should settle the question definitely. In any event, it is felt that the present case offers an illuminating demonstration of how disaster to an important component of a fauna may strike, do its damage, and disappear, leaving only the briefest record of its nature. It may be that such an occurrence is not uncommon, but goes undetected because no observer is present at the time.

The Usage of the Names *Epizeuxis* Hübner and *Zanclognatha* Lederer (Lepidoptera, Phalaenidae, Herminiinae).

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At the suggestion of Dr. J. H. McDunnough, of Ottawa, Canada, I am writing this in an attempt to straighten out the usage of the generic names *Epizeuxis* Hübner, *Camptyllochila* Stephens and *Zanclognatha* Lederer.

The genus *Epizeuxis* was proposed by Hübner in 1818 (Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett., i, 9) containing two species *Epizeuxis lituralis* Hbn. (figs. 19 and 20) and *Pyralis calvarialis* D. and S.; Grote designated the latter species as type in 1874 (Bull. Buff. Soc. Nat. Sc., ii, 47). Stephens described *Camptyllochila* in 1834 (Ill. Brit. Ent., Haust., iv, 21) for two new species *undulalis* and *bistrigalis* which equal respectively *Epizeuxis aemula* Hbn. and *E. lubricalis* Gey.; Barnes and McDunnough 1917 (Contrib. Nat. Hist. Lep. N. Am., iv, 125) designate *Camptyllochila undulalis* Steph. (*E. aemula* Hbn.) as type, and the genus thus falls to *Epizeuxis* Hbn. *Helia* Guenée 1854

(Spec. Gen. Lep. viii (Deltoides), 75) nec *Helia* Hübner 1818 (Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett., i, 27) with type *Pyralis calvarialis* D. & S. designated by Guenée (op. cit.) is a synonym also; likewise *Pseudaglossa* Grote 1874 (Bull. Buff. Soc. Nat. Sc., ii, 47) with type *Epizeuxis lubricalis* Gey. designated by Grote (op. cit.).

Lederer proposed the genus *Zanclognatha* in 1857 (Noct. Europas, 211) including six species; Grote 1874 (Bull. Buff. Soc. Nat. Sc., ii, 49) designated the first species *Paracolax tarsiphumalis* Hbn. as type. The following three genera described by Grote are considered synonymous; *Cleptomita* 1873 (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., iv, 301) with the sole included species *C. atrilineella* Grote automatically becoming the type; *Megachyta* 1873 (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., iv, 306) with the one included species *Epizeuxis lituralis* Hbn. becoming automatically the type; *Pityolita* 1873 (Bull. Buff. Soc. Nat. Sc., i, 39) including only the species *Herminia pedipilalis* Guenée which thus automatically became the type.

From the foregoing discussion it will no doubt be obvious that we must revert to the Smith (Revision of the Deltoid Moths, 1895) usage of the two names, and reject the usage advocated by Barnes and McDunnough (Contrib. Nat. Hist., Lep. N. Am., iv, 125, 1917) and again by McDunnough (Check List Lep. Can. & U. S. A., pt. i, Marcolep., 1938). The two genera and their synonyms may be cited as follows:

Epizeuxis Hbn.

Camptylochila Steph.

‡*Helia* Gn.

Pseudaglossa Grt.

Zanclognatha Ledr.

Cleptomita Grt.

Megachyta Grt.

Pityolita Grt.

substituting *Epizeuxis* Hbn. for *Camptylochila* Steph. and *Zanclognatha* Ledr. for *Epizeuxis* Hbn. as used by McDunnough in his latest Check List (page 129).

I wish to express my thanks to Mr. J. F. G. Clarke of the United States National Museum for consulting the original text of the Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett., which is not in the Cornell University Library.